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EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 01/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/833,846

Applicant(s)

KUBAITIS, EDWARD CLIFFORD.

Examiner

Cam Y T Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant has amended claims 1, 11, 17, 27, 34, 39 and 40 in the amendment filed on 8/9/2004. Claims 1-40 are pending in this Office Action.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The added limitation "wherein the database-structure query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address" in claims 1, 11, 17, 27, 34, 39 and 40 on page 2, lines 8-9, page 4, lines 1-2, page 5, lines 2-3, page 6, lines 11-12, page 7, lines 14-16, page 8, lines 14-15, page 9, lines 5-6 is not supported by the specification. Applicant is advised to amend the claims by deleting the added limitations or amend the specification to support to the added limitation in the claims. Applicant is also reminded that no new matter should be added.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 3-11, 13 -17, 19-21, 24, 26-30, 32-38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Knauft (US 6654754).

As to claim 1, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation:

“creating a database-structured query at the server based, in part, on a user input” as creating a SQL query after a user selects a group of products (fig. 7D&8A, col. 16, lines 35-40; col. 7, lines 4-10);

“determining a web domain address on the network from which to extract the data, the web domain address having content” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 108 embedded in the request message (col.46, lines 18-20).

“extracting data from the content at the determined web domain address employing at least one user input based parameter of the database-structured query” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process.

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The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address". Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as "hits", i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL, of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knauff's teaching of searching documents of a database based upon the search words in the query to Jammes in order to provide a

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system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

As to claim 3, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "the web domain address, includes at least one universal resource locator (URL)" as URL (col. 45, lines 55-65).

As to claim 4, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "following links contained within the web domain until the links have been exhausted or following the links, until a predetermined limit is reached" as an HTML coded result set  
<HREF=/web/sedans.html>Sedans</A>. This information shows following the links until Sedans limit is reached (col. 45, lines 55-67; col. 46, lines 56-57).

As to claims 5 and 19, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein creating the database-structured query, further comprises, creating a regular expression within the database-structured query used to determine the data to extract" as the following is one example of a name/value pair representing a query generated by the Initial\_Event\_Handler to extract product data related to the root level group: query  
=select Product\_name, Product\_ID From Relationships, Groups where ID\_type = G and ID=1000 and relationship = Contains And (col. 22, lines 15-20);

"locating the content based on the web domain address, wherein at least a portion of the data is located at the web domain address" as a script of commands is embedded in a template file specifying at least one query to perform on the traffic

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database, comparison of the query result against preferred customization rules, and, if customization is warranted, a translation to perform on the query result to convert the result to HTML format. The following is an example of a script which places on a page a link to the last product viewed by the particular consumer: &lt;% Set

```
list=CreateObject(Recordset) list.GetData SELECT Product_ID, Product_Name,
DateLastViewed FROM Traffic, Products where Shopper ID=CurrentShopperID and
Traffic.Product_ID =Products.Product_ID ORDER BY Traffic.DateLastViewed If Not
EmptyRecordset Then %> &lt;A HREF=&lt;%=SURL(listElemTemplate,
product_id, Cstr(list(product_id))) %>&gt; &lt;% list(Product_Name)
%> &lt;/A&gt; &lt;% End If %> (col. 43, lines 40-55);
```

“extracting data based on the data-structured query from the located content” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. The above information shows that the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

As to claims 6 and 20, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "matching a plurality of patterns contained within the regular expression to the content to determine the data to extract" as a database search command employing pattern matching on particular fields of data records facilitates construction of data structures underlying a search results group 338 (col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 7, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "creating a conditional expression within the database-structured query describing how to scan the content for the data to extract" as the following is one example of a name/value pair representing a query generated by the Initial\_Event\_Handler to extract product data related to the root level group: query =select Product\_name, Product\_ID From Relationships, Groups where ID\_type = G and ID=1000 and relationship = Contains And (col. 22, lines 15-20).

As to claim 8, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"retrieving content from the web domain address" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query

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script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be retrieved from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 18, lines 20-45).

“reducing the retrieved content to a region of interest” as an HTML coded result set: web/sedans.html>Sedans </A. This information shows the system reduced the retrieved content to a region of interest as A (col. 22, lines 22-45);

“searching the region of interest for the data matching a predetermined regular expression” as a database search command employing pattern matching on particular fields of data records facilitates construction of data structures underlying a search results group 338 (col. 26, lines 25-50).

As to claim 9, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “storing the data matching the predetermined regular expression” as retrieving data records whose status fields match a predetermined status value and that a corresponding result set would be generated. This information shows that the system stores matched records (col. 26, lines 25-50).

As to claim 10, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “reshaping the stored data by arranging the stored data for at least one data analysis software program” as the user embeds a script of commands which specifies both a database query to perform,

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and translation process to convert the query result into HTML code (col. 42, lines 38-40).

As to claim 11, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

“locating the content based on the web domain address” as (col. 18, lines 20-45);

“extracting: data based on the database-structured query from the located content” as (col. 22, lines 10-55);

“creating a database-structured query including a web domain address used for locating content, based in part on a user input” as creating a SQL query after a user selects a group of products (fig. 7D&8A, col. 16, lines 35-40; col. 7, lines 4-10).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address”. Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as “hits”, i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL, of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knauff's teaching of searching documents of a database based upon the search words in the query to Jammes in order to provide a system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

As to claim 13, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the network address, further comprises at least one universal resource locator (URL)" as URL (col. 7, lines 35-40).

As to claim 14, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the web domain address, further comprises, links contained within the web domain to be followed until the links have been exhausted or until a predetermined limit is reached" as likewise, the names Sports Car and Sport Utility and template file names Sportsc.html and Sportu.html are extracted from data records 1832, 1834 having ID values 60012 and 60013 respectively. An example result set is the following: Sedans, sedans.html Sports Car, sportsc.html Sport Utility, Sportu.html. The HTML page engine formats the result set into an HTML coded result set. The following is an example of an HTML coded result set: <A HREF=/web/sedans.html>Sedans</A> <A

HREF=/web/sportsc.html>Sports Car</A> <A HREF=/web/sportu.html>Sport Utility</A>. The above information shows that the system extracts the name sedans from a data record 1830 based on the query. A

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record 1830 which is a URL, is represented as another website (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 40-65).

As to claim 15, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "a regular expression within the database-structured query used to determine the data to extract" as a database search command employing pattern matching on particular fields of data records facilitates construction of data structures underlying a search results group 338 (col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 16, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation " wherein the regular expression within the database-structured query, further comprises, a plurality of patterns used to determine the data to extract from the web domain address having content" as whenever a consumer requests a Web page based on a template file, the Merchant Workbench processes any customize command scripts to extract stored shopping patterns for the particular consumer, matches the stored patterns against customization rules (i.e., rules for determining which pages or products are preferred by a particular consumer), and, if a customization threshold is met, adjusts the content of the Web page to make shopping more convenient to the particular consumer (col. 43, lines 55-63; col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 17, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

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“a client computer system having a client network connection to the network communicating with a server computer system” as the web server 106 receives requests generated by a standard web browser 102 on a consumer computer via network (col. 6, lines 40-45; col. 9, lines 1-2);

“ the server computer system having a server network connection to the network and communicating with the client computer system” as (fig. 1, col. 9, lines 1-20), “wherein at least a portion of the data is located at the web domain address” as a template file named Auto.html. Template file name is located in the web domain address Auto.html (col. 46, lines 18-20).

“ the server determining a web domain address from which to extract the data from based on the database-structured query; the server computer system extracting data based on the database structured query from the determined web domain” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the

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query script 1814 has to be extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

"the client creating a database-structure query, based, in part, on user input" as creating a SQL query after a user selects a group of products (fig. 7D&8A, col. 16, lines 35-40; col. 7, lines 4-10).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address". Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as "hits", i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL, of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knauff's teaching of searching documents of a database based upon the search words in the query to Jammes in order to provide a system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

As to claim 21, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “an editor for creating a template of regular expressions used to extract the data” as whenever a consumer requests a Web page based on a template file, the Merchant Workbench processes any customize command scripts to extract stored shopping patterns for the particular consumer, matches the stored patterns against customization rules (i.e., rules for determining which pages or products are preferred by a particular consumer), and, if a customization threshold is met, adjusts the content of the Web page to make shopping more convenient to the particular consumer (col. 43, lines 55-63).

As to claim 24, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “at least one link address having at least a portion of the content” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004 (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

As to claim 26, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "at least one link address, wherein at least another portion of the data is located at the at least one link address" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that Group\_ID 1816 of 60004 is another portion of data is located at the URL (fig. 18, col.46, lines 15-32).

As to claim 27, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"determining a website to search employing in part user input based, database-structured query" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page

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engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. Jammes also teaches a script of commands is embedded in a template file specifying at least one query to perform on the traffic database, comparison of the query result against preferred customization rules, and, if customization is warranted, a translation to perform on the query result to convert the result to HTML format. The following is an example of a script which places on a page a link to the last product viewed by the particular consumer: &lt;% Set

```
list=CreateObject(Recordset) list.GetData "SELECT Product_ID, Product_Name,
DateLastViewed FROM Traffic, Products where Shopper ID=CurrentShopperID and
Traffic.Product_ID =Products.Product_ID ORDER BY Traffic.DateLastViewed If Not
EmptyRecordset Then %> &lt;A HREF=&lt;%=SURL(listElemTemplate,
product_id, Cstr(list(product_id))) %> "&gt; &lt;% list(Product_Name)
%> &lt;/A&gt; &lt;% End If %>.
```

This information shows that the system determines a website or URL based in a part of query (fig. 18, col. 43, lines 40-55; col.46, lines 15-32);

"wherein the website is processed as a searchable database" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the

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template file 1810 which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. The above information shows that the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

"extracting at least a portion of the data at the website based on the database-structured query" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the query script 1814 has to be extracted from URL 1808 to specify a query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32);

"creating a database-structured query at the server based, in part, on a user input" as creating a SQL query after a user selects a group of products (fig. 7D&8A, col. 16, lines 35-40; col. 7, lines 4-10).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address". Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as "hits", i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL, of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knauff's teaching of searching documents of a database based upon the search words in the query to Jammes in order to provide a system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

As to claim 28, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "parsing the database-structured query to determine a number links to search at the website" as a script of commands is embedded in a template file specifying at least one query to perform on the traffic database, comparison of the query result against preferred customization rules, and, if customization is warranted, a translation to perform on the query result to

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convert the result to HTML format. The following is an example of a script which places on a page a link to the last product viewed by the particular consumer: &lt;% Set list=CreateObject(Recordset) list.GetData SELECT Product\_ID, Product\_Name, DateLastViewed FROM Traffic, Products where Shopper ID=CurrentShopperID and Traffic.Product\_ID =Products.Product\_ID ORDER BY Traffic.DateLastViewed If Not EmptyRecordset Then %> &lt;A HREF=&lt;%=SURL(listElemTemplate, product\_id, Cstr(list(product\_id))) %>&gt; &lt;%=list(Product\_Name) %> &lt;/A> &lt;% End If %>. This information shows that the system divides a query to determine a number of URLs to search at the website (fig. 18, col. 43, lines 40-55; col.46, lines 15-32);

As to claim 29, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

“determining at least one other website to search based in part on the database-structure query” as to generate a result set from the query, the Rel\_ID values 1824, 1826, 1828 are used to locate data records in the group table 206. A name and a template file name are extracted from each located data record in the group table 206. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 18, a name of Sedans and a template file name of Sedans.html are extracted from a data record 1830 having an ID value 60011. Likewise, the names Sports Car and Sport Utility and template file names Sportsc.html and Sportu.html are extracted from data records 1832, 1834 having ID values 60012 and 60013 respectively. An example result set is the following: Sedans, sedans.html Sports Car, sportsc.html Sport

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Utility, Sportu.html. Sportsc.html is represented as the other website to search based in part on the query. The HTML page engine formats the result set into an HTML coded result set. The following is an example of an HTML coded result set: <A HREF=/web/sedans.html>Sedans</A> <A HREF=/web/sportsc.html>Sports Car</A> <A HREF=/web/sportu.html>Sport Utility</A> (col. 46, lines 40-60);

“wherein the at least one other website is processed as a searchable database” as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine scans the text file 1812, searching for query scripts. Then, the HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. The above information shows that the URL is treated as a searchable database (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

Jammes does not clearly teach the claimed limitation “extracting at least another portion of the data at the at least one other website based on the database-structured query”. However, Jammes teaches that to generate a result set from the query, the Rel\_ID values 1824, 1826, 1828 are used to locate data records in the group table

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206. A name and a template file name are extracted from each located data record in the group table 206. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 18, a name of Sedans and a template file name of Sedans.html are extracted from a data record 1830 having an ID value 60011. Likewise, the names Sports Car and Sport Utility and template file names Sportsc.html and Sportu.html are extracted from data records 1832, 1834 having ID values 60012 and 60013 respectively. An example result set is the following: Sedans, sedans.html Sports Car, sportsc.html Sport Utility, Sportu.html. ) The HTML page engine formats the result set into an HTML coded result set. The following is an example of an HTML coded result set: <A HREF=/web/sedans.html>Sedans</A> <A HREF=/web/sportsc.html>Sports Car</A> <A HREF=/web/sportu.html>Sport Utility</A>. The above information shows that the system extracts the name sedans from a data record 1830 based on the query. A record 1830 which is a URL, is represented as another website (col. 46, lines 40-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' teaching of extracting a name of Sedans and Sedans.htm from a data record in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 30, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "determining what data to extract based in part on the database-structure query" as extracting Sport Car based in part on a query (col. 46, lines 40-50).

As to claim 32, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “reshaping the extracted data for at least one of a database, a spreadsheet, extensible Markup Language (XML) display, and a statistical tool” as CGI, the Web server can serve information which is stored in a format that is not readable by the client, and present such information in the form of a client-readable Web page (col. 8, lines 43-50).

As to claim 33, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the website is a starting website based in part on the database-structured query” as that the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that the URL is a starting website based in part on the query (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

As to claim 34, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

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"generating a structure query based, in part, on user input" as after user input events 328, the store management control 306 is recognized. In a next step 506, the Initial\_Event\_Handler formulates a query 312 designed to retrieve data representing all groups and products contained in i.e., subordinate to the root level group my store 320. The Initial\_Even\_Handler generates a query in the form of a name/value pair. A name/value pair is generated by combining three data elements: the name of a data value, an = character, and data representing a value. Some examples of name value pairs are population = 15,300,250, temperature =28C, ForeColor=Blue and Baseball\_Team-Yankees". This information indicates that the system generates a structure query based on user's input (figs. 3-5B, col. 16, lines 50-67; col. 17, lines 1-10);

"determining at least on webpage with the content" as a user clicks on the name of one of the electronic stores, the Web browser 112 sends a request to the Web server for the store management HTML page for that particular store. The store management HTML page is represented as a Webpage. The particular store is represented as the content (col. 18, lines 25-30);

"parsing the content of the at least one webpage in search of data that satisfies a condition of the structure query, wherein the content is processed as through it is a searchable database" as (col. 18, lines 25-65);

"reshaping the extracted data to a predetermined format" as the following are example portions of the product table 204 and the relationship table 202 from which data is extracted. TABLE 8 Product Table

Product-ID	Product-Name
0543	Pit Crew

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T-Shirt 0544 Propeller Head T-Shirt. TABLE 9 Relationship Table ID Relationship  
Related-ID 1000 C 0543 1000 C 0544 . The relational database server 114  
generates a result set from the query, and the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358  
translates the result set into name/value pair format. The following is an example of a  
result set 325 generated by the relational database server 114 and translated into  
name/value pair format by the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358: Product\_Name=Pit  
Crew T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0543, Product\_Name=Propeller Head T-Shirt,  
Product\_ID=0544. The above information indicates the system reformat the extracted  
data to another format (col. 22, lines 55-67; col. 23, lines 1-20).

“extracting at least a portion of the data from the parsed content that satisfies the  
condition of the structured query” as the following are example portions of the product  
table 204 and the relationship table 202 from which data is extracted. TABLE 8  
Product Table Product-ID Product-Name 0543 Pit Crew T-Shirt 0544 Propeller Head  
T-Shirt. TABLE 9 Relationship Table ID Relationship Related-ID 1000 C 0543 1000  
C 0544 . The relational database server 114 generates a result set from the query,  
and the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358 translates the result set into name/value pair  
format. The following is an example of a result set 325 generated by the relational  
database server 114 and translated into name/value pair format by the  
Format\_Result\_Set routine 358: Product\_Name=Pit Crew T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0543,  
Product\_Name=Propeller Head T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0544. The above information  
implies that the extracted data from relationship table 202 satisfies the condition of the  
query (col. 22, lines 55-67; col. 23, lines 1-20).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address". Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as "hits", i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL, of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knauff's teaching of searching documents of a database based upon the search words in the query to Jammes in order to provide a system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

As to claim 35, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the search of data is performed on at least a second webpage" as (figs. 4-5B).

As to claim 36, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein parsing the content of the at least one webpage further comprises following links included on the

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webpage and further parsing the content of webpages determined by the links included on the webpage” as (fig. 19, col. 47, lines 50-67).

As to claim 37, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the structure query is generated to parse a limited portion of the content of the at least one webpage with the limits predetermined by a user” as (col.46, lines 1-60).

As to claim 38, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the structure query is generated to search for at least one of a text string, a table, and a predefined list of words” as (fig. 4).

As to claim 40, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

“generating a structured query, wherein a terms and a limit of the structured query is based, in part, on user input” as as after user input events 328, the store management control 306 is recognized. In a next step 506, the Initial\_Event\_Handler formulates a query 312 designed to retrieve data representing all groups and products contained in i.e., subordinate to the root level group my store 320. The Initial\_Even\_Handler generates a query in the form of a name/value pair. A name/value pair is generated by combining three data elements: the name of a data value, an = character, and data representing a value. Some examples of name value pairs are population = 15,300,250, temperature =28C, ForeColor=Blue and Baseball\_Team-

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Yankees". This information indicates that the system generates a structure query based on user's input (figs. 3-5E, col. 16, lines 50-67; col. 17, lines 1-10);

"determining content associated with the webpage" as a user clicks on the name of one of the electronic stores, the Web browser 112 sends a request to the Web server for the store management HTML page for that particular store. The store management HTML page is represented as a Webpage. The particular store is represented as the content (col. 18, lines 25-30);

"parsing the content associated with the webpage in search of data that satisfies a condition of the structured, wherein the content is processed as through it is a searchable database" as (col. 18, lines 25-65);

"reshaping the extracted data to a user determined format" as the following are example portions of the product table 204 and the relationship table 202 from which data is extracted. TABLE 8 Product Table

Product-ID	Product-Name
0543	Pit Crew T-Shirt
0544	Propeller Head T-Shirt

TABLE 9 Relationship Table

ID	Relationship
1000 C 0543	1000 C 0544

The relational database server 114 generates a result set from the query, and the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358 translates the result set into name/value pair format. The following is an example of a result set 325 generated by the relational database server 114 and translated into name/value pair format by the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358: Product\_Name=Pit Crew T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0543, Product\_Name=Propeller Head T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0544. The above information indicates the system reformat the extracted data to another format (col. 22, lines 55-67; col. 23, lines 1-20).

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"extracting at least a portion of the data from the parsed content associated with the webpage that satisfies the condition of the structured" as the following are example portions of the product table 204 and the relationship table 202 from which data is extracted. TABLE 8 Product Table Product-ID Product-Name 0543 Pit Crew T-Shirt 0544 Propeller Head T-Shirt. TABLE 9 Relationship Table ID Relationship Related-ID 1000 C 0543 1000 C 0544 . The relational database server 114 generates a result set from the query, and the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358 translates the result set into name/value pair format. The following is an example of a result set 325 generated by the relational database server 114 and translated into name/value pair format by the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358: Product\_Name=Pit Crew T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0543, Product\_Name=Propeller Head T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0544. The above information implies that the extracted data from relationship table 202 satisfies the condition of the query (col. 22, lines 55-67; col. 23, lines 1-20).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address". Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as "hits", i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL,

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of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Knauff's teaching of searching documents of a database based upon the search words in the query to Jammes in order to provide a system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

6. Claims 2, 18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Knauff (US 6654754) and further in view of Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claims 2 and 18, Jammes and Knauff disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "creating the database-structured query, further comprises, including a network address within the database-structured query indicating a starting point". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50—55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages.

As to claim 25, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "at least one link address, wherein at least another portion of the data is located at the at least one link address" as the web server 106 receives the request message and examines a URL 1808 embedded in the request message. The Web server 106 scans the URL 1808 embedded in the request message and recognizes that a template file 1810 named Auto.html is requested. The web server then invokes an HTML page engine process. The HTML page engine opens the template file 1810, which is a text file 1812. The file 1812 includes ASCII text, HTML tags, and query scripts. The HTML page engine finds a query script 1814. The query script 1814 specifies that a query be performed against the product information database 116 to determine all groups or products related to an automotive group having a Group\_ID 1816 of 60004. This information shows that Group\_ID 1816 of 60004 is another portion of data is located at the URL (fig. 18, col. 46, lines 15-32).

7. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Knauff and further in view of Francisco et al (or hereinafter "Francisco") (USP 6105043) and Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claim 12, Jammes and Francisco disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 11, except the claimed limitation "wherein the database structured query, further comprises, a network address included within the database structured query indicating a starting point". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages and save cost for searching.

8. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Knauft and further in view of Francisco and Mills (USP 6466940).

As to claim 22, Jammes, Knauft and Francisco disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "at least one data extraction engine to extract the data, wherein the data extraction engine is a web crawler". However, Mills teaches that the web crawler decides that the URL matches its selection criteria because the URL contains the suffix .html. The web crawler then successfully retrieves the document by extracting from the URL the address of the computer hosting the document (col. 19, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mills's teaching of the web crawler decides that the URL matches it's selection criteria because the URL contains the suffix .html. The web crawler then successfully retrieves the document by extracting from the URL the address of the computer hosting the document to Jammes's system in order to eliminate returning irrelevant webpages to a user.

As to claim 23, Jammes disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 22, except the claimed limitation "the data extraction engine is a web crawler". However, Mills teaches web crawler (col. 19, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mills's teaching of the web crawler to Jammes's system in order to eliminate returning irrelevant webpages to a user.

9. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Knauff and further in view of MacPhail (USP 6597377).

As to claim 39, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"generating a structure query, in part, on user input" as after user input events 328, the store management control 306 is recognized. In a next step 506, the Initial\_Event\_Handler formulates a query 312 designed to retrieve data representing all groups and products contained in i.e., subordinate to the root level group my store 320. The Initial\_Even\_Handler generates a query in the form of a name/value pair. A name/value pair is generated by combining three data elements: the name of a data value, an = character, and data representing a value. Some examples of name value pairs are population = 15,300,250, temperature =28C, ForeColor=Blue and Baseball\_Team-Yankees". This information indicates that the system generates a structure query based on user's input (figs. 3-5B, col. 16, lines 50-67; col. 17, lines 1-10);

"determining content within at least one webpage" as a user clicks on the name of one of the electronic stores, the Web browser 112 sends a request to the Web server for the store management HTML page for that particular store. The store management

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HTML page is represented as a Webpage. The particular store is represented as the content (col. 18, lines 25-30);

“parsing the content of the at least one webpage in search of data that satisfies a condition of the structure query, where the content is processed as through it is a searchable database” (col. 18, lines 25-65);

“extracting at least a portion of the data based on at least one of a html table” as response to a request for a page, an HTML page engine 126 of the Web server 106 assembles an HTML page. Pages requested by a consumer running a Web browser 102 do not, in many cases, exist prior to the request. The HTML page engine 126 processes the information stored in the HTML template file 108, extracts SQL queries from the template, and issues these generic product or category queries 122 to the relational database server 114, which in turn issues a specific product or group (i.e., category of products) query 124 to the product information database 116. The HTML page engine 126 receives the results of a product or group query and merges data from the query with a template file 108 to generate an HTML page (col. 8, lines 25-35), “a matching data pattern” as pattern matching on particular fields of data records (col. 26, lines 45-50),

“reshaping the extracted data to a predetermined format” as the following are example portions of the product table 204 and the relationship table 202 from which data is extracted. TABLE 8 Product Table Product-ID Product-Name 0543 Pit Crew T-Shirt 0544 Propeller Head T-Shirt. TABLE 9 Relationship Table ID Relationship Related-ID 1000 C 0543 1000 C 0544 . The relational database server 114

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generates a result set from the query, and the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358 translates the result set into name/value pair format. The following is an example of a result set 325 generated by the relational database server 114 and translated into name/value pair format by the Format\_Result\_Set routine 358: Product\_Name=Pit Crew T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0543, Product\_Name=Propeller Head T-Shirt, Product\_ID=0544. The above information indicates the system reformat the extracted data to another format (col. 22, lines 55-67; col. 23, lines 1-20).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "a binary file associated with the content that satisfies the condition of the structured query; wherein the database-structured query is performed upon at least a non-database arrangement of content at the web domain address".

Knauff teaches when the user 102 enters a query using a selected one of the IR systems 208A-208M, the query is checked against the IR system's index database. The best matches are then returned to the user 102 as "hits", i.e., possibly relevant electronic documents based upon the search words in the query. The selected IR system displays for each of the hits at least some of the index information that is associated with each of the hits and an address, e.g., URL, of the hits. The above information shows that the system uses a user query to search documents on a database that is not a relational database. These documents are content of web domain addresses or web page(s) (col. 6, lines 50-63).

Maphail teaches a web page may have a binary file. A world wide web page may have text, graphic (still) images, and even multimedia objects such as sound

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recordings or moving video clips. A hypertext page, if more than just text, is usually constructed by loading several separate files, e.g., the hypertext file main.html might include a reference to a graphic image file picture.gif or to a sound file beep.wav. When a client workstation 12 sends a request to a server for a page, such as page 16a, the transmits (at least partially) the main hypertext file associated with the page, and then loads, either sequentially or simultaneously, the other files associated with the page. A given file may be transmitted as several separate pieces via TCP/IP protocol. The constructed page is then displayed on the workstation monitor 18 as shown in FIG. 2 (fig. 3, col. 2, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Maphail's a web page may have a binary file and Knauft's teaching to Jammes's system in order to allow a user view different portions of a web page in different formats and to structure a file in a way that is easy for a particular program to read and further to provide a system that searches different type of non-relational databases and provide a correct result corresponding to user's desire.

10. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Knauft and further in view of Francisco and MacPhail (USP 6597377).

As to claim 31, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "extracting data based in part on at least one of an HTML table, and a matching pattern" as (col. 46, lines 18-20).

Jammes does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "a binary file". Maphail teaches a web page may have a binary file. A world wide web page may have text, graphic (still) images, and even multimedia objects such as sound recordings or moving video clips. A hypertext page, if more than just text, is usually constructed by loading several separate files, e.g., the hypertext file main.html might include a reference to a graphic image file picture.gif or to a sound file beep.wav. When a client workstation 12 sends a request to a server for a page, such as page 16a, the transmits (at least partially) the main hypertext file associated with the page, and then loads, either sequentially or simultaneously, the other files associated with the page. A given file may be transmitted as several separate pieces via TCP/IP protocol. The constructed page is then displayed on the workstation monitor 18 as shown in FIG. 2 (fig. 3, col. 2, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Maphail's a web page may have a binary file to Jammes's system and Francisco's system and Knauff's system in order to allow a user view different portions of a web page in different formats and to structure a file in a way that is easy for a particular program to read.

***Conclusion***

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

MarketPosition <sup>TM</sup> Monthly, May 1998

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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**Contact Information**

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cam-Y Truong  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2162  
12/13/2004

  
SHAHID ALAM  
PRIMARY EXAMINEE